



J. M. FERRES, Editor.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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TO THE INHABITANTS OF BRITISH AMERICA.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,

When an industrious population, after years of suffering, are aroused to a sense of danger, by renewed attacks upon their rights and liberties, an appeal to those of kindred blood, animated by the same spirit, and allied by a communion of interests, can excite no surprise, and requires no justification.

Long and patiently have the population of British and Irish descent in Lower Canada, endured evils of no ordinary description, relying on the interposition of the Imperial Government for relief; deceived in their fondly cherished trust, they are impelled to seek, from their own energies, that protection which has been withheld by the power on whose justice they reposed.

For half a century they have been subjected to the domination of a party, whose policy has been to retain the distinguishing attributes of a foreign race, and to crush in others that spirit of enterprise which they are unable or unwilling to emulate. During that period, a population descended from the same stock with ourselves, have covered a continent with the smiling monuments of their agricultural industry; Upper Canada and the United States bear ample testimony of the flood-tide of prosperity, the result of unrestricted enterprise, and of equitable laws, which has rewarded their efforts. Lower Canada, where another race predominates, presents a solitary exception to this general march of improvement. There, surrounded by forests inviting the industry of man, and offering a rich reward to his labour, an illiterate people opposed to improvements, have compressed their growing numbers almost within the boundaries of the original settlements, and present in their laws, their mode of agriculture and peculiar customs, a not unfaithful picture of France in the seventeenth century. There also may be witnessed the humiliating spectacle of a rural population not unfrequently necessitated to implore eleemosynary relief from the Legislature of the country.

It were incredible to suppose, that a minority constituting nearly one third of the entire population imbued with the same ardour for improvements that honourably distinguishes their race throughout the North American continent, and possessing the undisputed control of all the great interests of the colony, would resign themselves to the benumbing sway of a majority differing from them so essentially on all important points, whilst any mode of deliverance was open to their choice. Nor would supineness or indifference on their part produce a corresponding change in

their opponents, or mitigate the relentless persecution with which they have been visited. The deeprooted hostility excited by the French leaders against those of different origin, which has led to the perpetration of outrages on persons and property, and destroyed confidence in juries, who have been taught to regard them as their foes, has extended its pernicious influence beyond the limits of Lower Canada. Upper Canada, repulsed in her endeavors to open a direct channel of communication to the sea, has been driven to cultivate commercial relations with the United States, whose policy is more congenial with her own. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will learn with indignant surprise, that the destruction of their most important interest is countenanced and supported by the Assembly of this Province.

A French majority in one province has caused these accumulated evils—a British majority in the United provinces will compel their removal.

If it be the desire of the French Canadians to isolate themselves from the other subjects of the Empire, by cherishing the language and manners of a country which stands to them in the relation of a foreign power, effects of such a prejudice will chiefly be felt by themselves, and may be left for correction to the hand of time; but when national feeling is exhibited in an active opposition to the general interests of the British American Provinces, when immigration is checked, the settlement of the country retarded, and the interests of commerce sacrificed, to the visionary scheme of establishing a French power: it becomes the solemn duty of the entire British population, to resist proceedings so pregnant with evil. Let it not be said that a million of freemen permitted their rights to be invaded, and their onward course impeded, by a faction, which already recoils in alarm from the contest it has rashly provoked.

Connected as are the Provinces of British America by a chain of Rivers and Lakes affording the means of creating an uninterrupted water communication between their extremities, at a comparatively small expense; possessing within themselves the elements of an extensive trade by the interchange of those products which are peculiar to each, and forming parts of the same Empire, they have the undoubted right to require that these advantages shall not be sacrificed by the inertness or the mistaken policy of any one State; more especially when, as in the case of Lower Canada, that State from geographical position, exercises a preponderating influence on the prosperity of all.

The facts which have been made public in two addresses, emanating from this Association conclusively establish, the want of education among the French population, their subservience to their political leaders, and the hostility of those leaders to the population, of British and Irish descent. Many additional illustrations of their hostile policy might be adduced.

At a time when men of all political parties in the Sister Provinces are united in opposing the contemplated change in the Timber Duties, the Assembly of this Province, far from lending their assistance, have countenanced the attack, by recognizing as their Agent in England, an individual who is distinguished by his advocacy of the Baltic interests, and his active opposition to the Colonial trade. To aid in the prosecution of this design, they have not scrupled to appropriate a part of the Provincial funds, (obtained under the pretext of defraying their contingent expenses,) to reward their Agent, and to circulate through the British press statements that are calculated to mislead the public mind; thus gratifying their national animosity, by lending a willing aid to ruin the Shipping and Mercantile interests of the British American Provinces, and preventing the influx of immigrants from the British Isles, who are brought to the colonies, at a trifling cost, by the vessels engaged in the Timber Trade.

Upper Canada is honourably distinguished for works completed and in progress, remarkable for their magnitude and for the extensiveness of their destined utility. The St. Lawrence canal at this moment in active progress, will complete an uninterrupted navigation for vessels of considerable burthen from the upper lakes to the line dividing that Province from Lower Canada; but at that point the spirit of British enterprise encounters the influence of French domination; the vast design of rendering the remotest of the inland seas accessible to vessels from the ocean, is there frustrated by the anti commercial policy of the French leaders; we look in vain to their proceedings for any manifestation of a desire to co-operate in the great work of public improvement, which animates, as with one spirit, the entire North American population of British descent; nor is their adverse

disposition less visible in their opposition to other important designs; they either refuse to grant charters to carry into effect works of acknowledged public utility, or, when after repeated and earnest applications, charters are obtained, they are clogged with restrictions of an unusual character in the hope of rendering them inoperative.

In all new countries the deficiency of capital proves a serious impediment to the exertions of the enterprising and industrious, and it would be among the first duties of a wise Legislature to invite the introduction of foreign capital by the adoption of an equitable system of law, which would inspire confidence in personal and in landed securities. In Lower Canada, from the system of secret and general mortgages, not only is foreign capital excluded, but the colony is impoverished by the withdrawal of funds for profitable and secure investment in other countries. In tracing the motive of resistance to a measure that more than any other would advance the public welfare; we again encounter the pernicious influence of French exclusiveness. A general distrust of the titles and securities of landed estate is suffered to exist, in order to prevent the acquisition of real property by immigrants from the British Isles.

This spirit of exclusiveness which betrays itself in all the proceedings of the Assembly, disfigures even those measures which it might reasonably be expected, would inspire sentiments of a more lofty and generous nature. Although the British Act of the 14 Geo. III. which confirmed the right of the French Clergy to tythes, declared, most probably for that very reason, that the religious communities should not hold estates, they continue in the undisturbed possession of tracts of land, exceeding fifteen hundred square miles in extent, besides possessing property of great value in Quebec, Montreal and elsewhere. In addition to the revenues derived from these possessions, the Assembly annually appropriates large sums of money out of the Provincial revenues for the support of those communities, and for the establishment of institutions rigidly and exclusively French, whilst to other institutions on a liberal foundation, affording relief to all, without distinction of origin or creed, a fair participation of Legislative aid has been refused.

It is, to 'the great body of the people' thus characterized, that his Excellency the Earl of Gosford, the Representative of a British King and the head of the commission deputed to enquire into our complaints, has declared that all future appointments to office shall be made acceptable.

A Legislative Council constituted on such a principle would be but a counterpart of the Assembly; it might, and no doubt would, relieve the Executive from the odium of sanctioning the illegal appropriation of a part of the Provincial revenues, by the mere vote of the Assembly; but it would not prevent the same misapplication of the public funds being effected by bill, which is now accomplished by an address to the head of the administration.

A Government thus conducted, would forfeit all title to our confidence, would be regarded but as an instrument to secure the domination of a party, and the brief period of its duration would be marked by scenes of outrage and difficulties of no ordinary description.

The French leaders, if we are to credit their reiterated assertions, entertain an attachment so deep, so absorbing, for elective institutions, that they would at once confer that important privilege, to its fullest extent, without reference to previous habits, education, or political dissensions. How much of this ardour may have been called forth by a desire to establish French ascendancy, and to depress British interests, may fairly be deduced from a view of their past proceedings. Without discussing the question of elective institutions, which, it is obvious cannot be introduced to the extent demanded by the Assembly, under the existing political relations of the colony, which relations we are resolute to maintain, we distinctly aver, that we are not influenced by idle apprehensions of a government of 'the people,' truly represented, and not of a French faction; the government of an educated and independent race, attached to the principles of Civil and religious liberty, & not that of an uninformed population, striving for domination, and seeking to perpetuate in America, the institutions of feudal Europe.

To the people of the Sister colonies we appeal, earnestly recommending the adoption of measures for assembling at some central point, a Congress of Deputies from all the provinces of British North America. A British American Congress, possessing strength from union, and wisdom from counsel, by the irresistible weight of its moral influence, would supersede those other remedial measures which are the last

resource of an insulted and oppressed community. On it would devolve the solemn duty calmly to deliberate on all matters affecting the common weal, and firmly to resist all attempts to invade the rights, or impair the interests of the United Provinces.

In submitting a brief recapitulation of the objects of the constitutional association, it may not be misplaced to offer a few observations explanatory of the position of parties in Lower Canada, and of the sentiments of the British population towards these moral subjects of French origin.

The moral guilt of exciting national hostility undoubtedly rests with the French leaders, who alone benefit by the distracted state of the country; but the facility with which the French peasantry have received these impressions and the unanimity with which they support the aggressive policy of their leaders, rendering them, although less culpable, yet equally the determined opponents of our rights and liberties. Unhappily their want of education prevents a direct appeal being made, through the press, to their judgment: but those of their countrymen who are not blinded by the infatuation of party, who possess education to comprehend, and opportunity to make known, the sentiments of the British population, may be led to reflect upon the consequences that must result from their present delusion. Should the admonition be disregarded on them let the responsibility rest.

The province of Lower Canada, whether regarded as a part of the British empire, or of the great North American family, is evidently destined to receive the impress of national character from those States by which she is surrounded. An obstinate rejection of all measures, having for their aim the gradual removal of those peculiarities which distinguish the people of French origin, may retard, for a time, an inevitable event, but will certainly hasten the introduction of changes of a more abrupt and decisive character.

A dispassionate examination of the changes required by the British population, will satisfy all unprejudiced men, that they are adapted to the general interests of society, are liberal and comprehensive in their character and unconnected with party objects.

To relieve landed estate from the servitudes and exactions of feudal law.

To introduce Registry Offices and put an end to the iniquitous frauds that grow out of the present system;

To promote works of public improvement.

To encourage agriculture and protect commerce.

To recognise an equality of rights among all classes.

To resist the domination of sect or party and to establish a general system of education divested of sectarian tests.

These are our objects and our demands; they are based on truth, are essential to national prosperity and to individual security; they admit of no compromise, and from them, we will not recede:

The threatening aspect of the times demands action; neutrality, the usual resource of ordinary minds, will not be attended by an immunity from danger, it must remain with the population of French origin to decide, whether, by continuing to support the leader they have hitherto selected, they are to be regarded as hostile to our just claims, or, by uniting with their fellow-subjects of British origin, they will compel the introduction of salutary reforms, consign to their native insignificance the few individuals who alone profit by the present system of misrule, and by repudiating ancient prejudices and exclusive pretensions, place themselves in accordance with the spirit of the age.

To us, it is in one respect, a matter of indifference what their decision may be. The principles we espouse are identified with the happiness of the human race, they have taken root with our language in all quarters of the globe, and wherever that language is spoken, there, shall we meet encouragement and thence, shall we derive force.

Although Lower Canada presents the strange spectacle of a British Government bestowing its confidence on men who have openly avowed their hostility to England, and their desire to effect a separation from the Empire; although by the connivance of that Government, the provincial funds have been illegally applied to reward French agitators, to support French journals, and to pay French agents; yet do we feel the proud conviction that the energies of Britons will rise superior to the emergency, and that despite an unnatural coalition, the banners of our country will continue to wave over a British Province.

The voice of application has been unheeded amidst the insolent clamours of

faction. United British America, assuming an attitude alike removed from menace or from fear, will proclaim her wrongs, assert her rights, and claim from the Imperial Parliament, that interposition, which shall remove existing grounds of complaint, and carry with it a sufficient guarantee against future aggression.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Montreal Constitutional Association.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Secretary.
Montreal, January, 1836,

LEEDS BRANCH CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association took place on Tuesday, the 5th instant, when a highly respectable and numerous attendance of the members met. The meeting opened at 12 o'clock. Peter Roa Esq. J. P. in the chair, several gentlemen from other branches were present. The following Report and Resolutions were agreed to and received by the meeting with unanimous applause.

REPORT.

The Leeds B. C. A. was formed on the 26 day of December, 1824, at a public meeting for that purpose held at Mr. Fraser's Tavern in consequence of the issue of the elections, the conduct of the leading demagogues of the House of Assembly, and the unjust representation of the British population of Lower Canada.

On the above mentioned day and after strong opposition 42 persons signed the declaration and became members.

On the 10 day of January, 1835, at a public meeting of the association, held at Mr. Littlefield's the present Rules and Regulations were adopted; a Committee of 13 chosen with power to add to their number, and the objects of the associations more fully developed.—It affords your committee great pleasure in stating that from that day their numbers continued steadily to increase, although every effort was made by the opposite party to create dissension, and break up the association, for which purpose the vilest calumnies were circulated, through the public press and otherwise—these were in some instances answered by your Committee, in others by individuals of their party—but in no instance has exposure of falsehood and malevolence been so completely shown as in the manly, honorable and impartial contradiction to a paragraph in the Montreal Vindicator of the 2nd November last, by Mr. John Hume; to this gentleman your committee and the association at large will ever be under the greatest obligation.

On signatures being obtained to the Petitions to the King, Lords and Commons, your committee had the pleasure to transmit 242, an increase of 200 since the formation of the Leeds Branch, your number now amounts to near 309, comprising with a very light exception the respectability, intelligence and property of the Township and immediate vicinity—a correspondence has been constantly kept up with the Parent Association and it gives your committee much pleasure in stating that the Leeds Branch, ranks high in their estimation—constant communication also takes place, as well as an excellent understanding between the branches of Inverness, central Megantic, Halifax and our own. From the vast number of persons now belonging to the Megantic Association your Committee beg to direct your attention to the undoubted fact 'that any public measure emanating from these branches in conjunction, must be carried—nay, even the representation of this truly British country is now held in their hands—all that would be required is union, this alone is a great advantage gained by the formation of the branch Association, and must ultimately tend to the benefit of the country at large; another object obtained is the good feeling prevailing amongst the members of the Associations, trifling disputes, petty law suits, &c. are almost unknown, and in many instances have been dropped owing to the parties belonging to the Association—but much yet remains yet to be done. Your Committee view with great alarm and indignation the paramount influence now exercised by the House of Assembly over the affairs of this Province, the unjust concessions already granted to the dominant party in that House and the very great probability of the rights and privileges of Britons being further trampled on—to you they would say—as a body be united to a man—avoid all premature rashness—let your sole objects for the present be coalition—preparation—consider the stake you play for—your adopted country—your liberties—your fireside—nay, it may come to your lives—think of the proud boast of your progeny when at a future day they can declare their father stood in the gap against apprehension, corruption and misrule, and

that the blessings they enjoy were preserved by a small band of 'freemen' the constitutional Association of Lower Canada.

Your committee have been guided in their operations by the Quebec Association. It is out of their power to extend the Report further, but copies of the annual Report of the parent association will be this day delivered to the new committee and circulated amongst you. Their hopes, their fears, their objects and views, your committee earnestly recommend to your attention and imitation.

The Treasurer will state his accounts to you, and the officers for the year will be immediately chosen on your appointing the committee.

(Signed) PETER ROE, Chairman.
True Copy CHARLES DRURY, Secy.

When the Report had been read, it was moved by Mr. H. C. Wharton, and seconded by Mr. Woodington: and

1. Resolved—That the present state of public affairs requires the adoption of the most effectual means in our power, to secure to ourselves and to our descendants the enjoyment of the British Constitution, our political birthright, and that the proposition of the association at Montreal, for a congress of delegates from the General Associations throughout the Province, is deserving of our attentive consideration; but that it is expedient to consult and advise with the Parent Association previous to coming to a determination on this important subject.

Carried unanimously.
Proposed by Captain Holgate, seconded by Mr. Lloyd:

2. Resolved—That this Association view with dismay, the payment of the funds of the Province, by the present Administration, without the sanction of the law, on an address of one branch of the Legislature alone—...which measure this association conceives to be a dangerous infringement of the constitution, and an outrage on the feelings of British subjects.

Carried unanimously.
Proposed by Mr. Meyer, seconded by Mr. Colclough.

3. Resolved—That this meeting feel sensibly the great sacrifice Mr. John Neilson made in acquiescing in the wishes of the Association, and conveying the petitions to England, and beg to offer him their sincere thanks, and to congratulate him on his return to his family and friends.

Carried unanimously.
A vote of thanks having been passed to Messrs. Aylwin and Lloyd, and gentlemen of other branches who honored the association with their presence.

The meeting was severally addressed by Messrs. Aylwin, Lloyd, and McKillop, in eloquent and forcible language—...the former gentleman's efforts in support of the British constitution have seldom, if ever, been surpassed, than on the present occasion. The meeting dissolved with three cheers for King and constitution, followed by three cheers and one more for the constitutional Associations of Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA. Saturday 16th Jan. 1836. DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

The House went into committee on the St. Francis bill.

Mr. Childs stated that when the 3rd clause was read, he would propose that it be struck out and another substituted to the effect that the present Judge for that district should not be exempt from the disqualification which he had been declared to possess by the Legislature. He thought that it would be much better to postpone the consideration of this bill until the committee of grievances had reported on the reference made it with respect to Judge Fletcher.

Mr. Papineau said that the interests of the district would be best consulted by postponing the consideration of the bill until the result of enquiry into the conduct of Judge Fletcher was known. The question was not now in the same state as it had been on a former occasion. Since that time complaints had been renewed against Judge Fletcher, and a committee was occupied with their investigation. There was no particular hurry for passing this bill, as the law at present in force would not expire until 1st May 1837.

Mr. Gagy said that the question as to the character of the Judge at Sherbrooke had nothing to do with a judicature bill for the district of St. Francis, and on that account he did not wish to see it brought forward. It was dangerous to wait until the last moment to renew this bill, as serious consequences might ensue if that part of the country was left without an act for the administration of justice. With respect to the report of the committee on grievances on the reference made it with respect to Judge Fletcher, he had every reason to believe that a report would be forthcoming in the course of the ensuing week.

Mr. Grannis made some observations in a very low tone of voice. He expressed his sorrow that the hon. member (Gagy) had been so vexed and harassed with this bill and thought it would be better to get rid of it altogether. He thought that the new judicature bill would obviate the necessity of the act altogether. The circuit courts would be quite sufficient for the administration of justice in the district of St. Francis. He would therefore move that the president do leave the chair.

Mr. Viger seconded this motion, and took the same view of the subject as the preceding speaker.

Mr. Gagy felt deeply indebted to the hon. member for Stanstead (Grannis), for the commiseration which he had expressed for vexations and troubles which he (Mr. G.) had experienced; but he could assure the hon. member that he had borne them with a great deal of philosophy. He hoped the house would not adopt the method proposed by the hon. member for relieving him from those vexations by killing the measure. The measure had the advantage of having its *raison funebre* pronounced by hon. member for Chambly (Viger) but he hoped that the *raison funebre* on this occasion differed from others by being pronounced before and not after death. At all events he (Mr. G.) was determined not to die without a struggle, and would therefore propose that the following words be added to the motion: 'report progress and ask leave to sit again.'

Cries of question then arose, and on a division the motion for the chairman to leave the chair was carried 29 to 15.

A circumstance somewhat out of the usual parliamentary routine occurred after this order of the day had been disposed of. It has not hitherto been customary to proceed with any other business but the orders of the day, after the latter had been called, but on this occasion, Mr. Lafontaine was permitted to bring up a report of the committee on fees, &c., recommending the dismissal of Mr. Sheriff Gagy from office, and a report from the committee appointed to enquire into the causes which led to the death of John Collins was also received. These reports were committed for the 13th February next.

COMMISSIONERS TO TREAT WITH UPPER CANADA.

The house went into committee on the bill to appoint commissioners to treat with commissioners appointed or to be appointed on the part of Upper Canada.

The first clause having been read,

Mr. Leslie made some observations which were inaudible, and then moved that the blank be filled up with the following names:—The hon. Louis Joseph Papineau, the hon. Pierre Dominique Debartzch, and Jacob De Witt, Esq.

The motion passed *nem. con.* as also did the remaining clauses of the bill.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned.

From the Montreal Herald. ANTI-GALLIC LETTERS. [SECOND SERIES.] No. VI.

To the English Inhabitants of British America.

Montreal, 19th Jan., 1836.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,

Having, in my last letter, proved that the French faction's professed desire of reforming the machinery of legislation and of government springs not from political principle but from national ambition, I shall now attempt to discover the real extent of the same faction's wish to reform the common law, or, in other words, to ameliorate the civil and social relations of man and man. These relations may affect either the political standing of individuals, or agriculture or commerce or literature or religion. I shall first consider the French faction's general conduct as to the political standing of individuals. In this matter, the French demagogues have been almost universally actuated by the prejudiced, petty and partial spirit of French nationality.

Even in the regulation of the elective franchise, my countrymen, they have cunningly contrived to multiply the votes of Frenchmen and to diminish those of Englishmen. They have entirely disfranchised co-tenants and co-proprietors, as being generally Britons, and conferred a vote on every co-heir, as being generally a French Canadian. A store worth £100 a year, if the property of any mercantile company, confers not a single vote; if the inheritance of twenty paupers, it confers twenty votes. A dwelling house of any given value, if held by any mercantile co-partnership—though it may be sub-let to one of the partners—is politically useless to the tenants; while it may qualify as voters any given number of French-Canadian co-heirs. But not contented, my countrymen, with the advantages of an unjust law, the French demagogues attempt to carry the law beyond both its letter and its spirit. During the last election for the West Ward of Montreal, the returning officer, under the express advice of Mr. Papineau, so far abused the Anti-British and anti-commercial provisions of the act, as to incur the solemn accusation of dishonesty or stupidity, even from a judge of French origin. In a similar spirit, the French demagogues long refused to divide the counties of the southern side of the St. Lawrence, and to enable the English inhabitants of the Eastern Townships to elect their own representatives. When they did yield to the just demands of virtually disfranchised Englishmen, they divided the Townships into counties according to the actual population, without making any provision for its future growth; so that were the respective sections of the province peopled in proportion to their productive powers, an English majority of constituents would still return a paltry minority of representatives. A comparison of this system with the corresponding system in Upper Canada is the best illustration of the iniquitous views of the French faction, for the legislative enactment of the neighboring province embodied a general rule for adapting the representative system

to the gradual progress of the population. To a certain extent, my countrymen, the representative system should be based on the compound ratio of population and geographical extent—a ratio which is virtually observed in the neighbouring republic, where the representatives are proportioned to population with hardly any reference to territory, and the senators to territory with hardly any reference to population.

The national partiality of the French faction is equally manifest in its regulation of all local offices of a public kind. The demagogues have secured to the enlightened members of *La Grande Nation Canadienne* a political, military and judicial preponderance through almost all the seigniorial parishes. By substituting a qualification of real estate, which French Canadians generally possess, for that of personal property or of educated intelligence, which generally falls to the lot of Englishmen, they have covered the province with Canadian Justices of the Peace and with Canadian Officers of Militia—entrusting public affairs to the management of incompetent persons and degrading many of the most intelligent and most respectable Englishmen, for want of a certain quantity of land or houses. On the same principle, the French demagogues wish to select grand and petty jurors; and under the operation of a law, which lately expired, they succeed in giving the French Canadians a dangerous preponderance on every criminal trial. In many communities, my countrymen, a qualification in real property must generally imply the possession of some degree of intellectual qualifications; but in Lower Canada, my countrymen, the highest amount of property, that is required by law to qualify a man for any public office, is not merely compatible but is generally co-existent with helpless and incredible ignorance. Though the pecuniary qualification of a juror is far higher than that of a parliamentary elector, yet in each of two grand juries of the Court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal there was found but one individual capable of writing his own name. But the French demagogues, my countrymen, have betrayed their national predilections in comparatively unimportant matters. They have recently introduced a measure, by which a French law student may receive a commission one year sooner than an English student can possibly receive one. By that measure, the ordinary term of five years is shortened into four in favour of such students, as may have received a continuous education for eight years in some French college or colleges, though it is well known that an ordinary grammar-school does more for the improvement of the mind and for the communication of sound knowledge than most of these petted institutions.

Do the French demagogues, my countrymen, fight under the motto of 'Equal rights to all?' No, my countrymen. In proportion as you are honestly attached to liberal principles, you have reason to despise, detest and loathe the professedly liberal agitators of Lower Canada. I have the honor to be, Friends and countrymen, Your most faithful and devoted servant, CAMILLUS.

From the St. Catharines Journal of Upper Canada.
LOWER CANADA.
This week we present such of our readers as have not had an opportunity of perusing it, the 'Report' of the committee of the Montreal constitutional association—a document which we could wish in the hands of every man in Upper Canada, who has sense enough to discriminate between light and darkness, or patriotism sufficient to save him from the traitor's doom.

We know that a very erroneous opinion generally prevails, throughout this province, as it respects the principles contended for by the British population of Lower Canada—being by too many regarded as a struggle between *toryism* and *reform*. Nothing is farther from the truth; and our people shall know, if there is honesty and independence enough in the press of Upper Canada to inform them, that the contest now going on is between BRITISH REFORMERS, on the one hand, and French revolutionary *Jacobins*, on the other—rational British freedom under a British Monarch, or abject submission to the domination of a French republic.

There is not the least identity of feeling or interest between the leaders of the French faction below, and the real Reformers of this province; and much do we deplore the circumstance, that there is a solitary press in Upper Canada degraded enough to inculcate, or an individual so traitorous as to advocate principles which, if pushed to their legitimate consequences, would raise the *Inquisition* upon the tomb of BRITISH freedom.

Numerically, the French population of Lower Canada is, to that of the British, probably as five to one; but in respect to agricultural improvement, commercial enterprise, and moral & political intelligence, the latter are a vast majority; and from whose trade and industry is derived nearly the whole amount of the provincial revenue. They have, in fact, raised Lower Canada to its present scale of importance; while the *habitans* have not made a solitary effort to improve their social condition; and indeed it cannot be, while odious French laws and customs, founded upon the *feudal* system, are suffered to exist. By the oppressive nature of these laws, which cannot be known or felt in Upper Canada, the great mass of the French population are, and ever have been, kept in a state of complete vassalage to the feudal Lords of the soil—Seigniors.

The liberal but mistaken policy of the British Government, conferred upon these same vassals the privilege of exercising the elective franchise; by which British subjects are virtually excluded from any representation in the Commons House of Assembly; while the almost equally injurious effects of *Toryism*, opposing every species of *necessary Reform*, and consequent amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants, have left them in a state but a trifling degree of *aliens*—a state not to be borne by British subjects in a British colony.

Now is the time for real Reformers to act. Let every press, not sold speak out—let the voice of Upper Canada be heard like the distant roar of 'British thunder,' that has so often struck terror and dismay into the heart of the enemy of our religion, Constitution and laws—let every minor political consideration be merged in the one grand object of securing the independence of BRITISH America, from the 'baneful effects' of French republican domination. To this end, let constitutional Associations be immediately formed in every district in the province, based upon the same principles, and having the same objects in view, as those of our L. Canada friends—let Delegates be chosen, to meet in a general congress of the British colonies of North America—let a remonstrance be laid at the foot of the Throne, conveying, in language that may not be misunderstood, the feelings and sentiments of his Majesty's American subjects, demanding protection against the machinations of *internal foes* and *foreign emissaries*; together with such a system of *responsible Government* as shall place the future prosperity of these colonies beyond the influence of the *official party*, on the one hand or of French *Jacobins* on the other.

And lastly—let an appeal be made to the people of England; and if they refuse, as formerly, to interpose, their parental authority, and like idle spectators, witness the vile degradations of their Canadian sons—then we say, American 'Britons strike home,' for LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE!

From the Montreal Herald.
We have seen a circular emanating from the Montreal Constitutional Association, which we understand has been very generally addressed to persons in any manner connected with the timber trade in this and the adjoining provinces.

It certainly depicts in a most forcible manner the envy, hatred, and malice of our self chosen legislators in the House of Assembly. If we asked our rivals in the timber trade—the legislative bodies, for instance, of Norway and Sweden to legislate for us, they could not do it more effectually for their advantage and our destruction, than the Lower Canada House of Assembly. We say, therefore, down with such a House of assembly, no other country on earth would so long have tolerated its baneful and withering dominion. We subjoin a copy of the circular.

(CIRCULAR.)

Montreal, 9th January, 1836.

SIR,—I am directed by the Executive committee, of the Constitutional Association, of this city, to call your serious attention to a subject, in which every individual in Canada, having the general prosperity of these provinces at heart is deeply interested.

It must long ago have become apparent, that the Timber Trade, which mainly contributes to the rising strength and importance of these Colonies, stands in imminent danger of being utterly destroyed, and that it is evidently and avowedly the policy of the majority of our House of Assembly, in order to maintain their supremacy, to paralyze every exertion of our enterprising population.

Instead of assisting and protecting those for whose interests they are called to deliberate, their motives and actions are purely selfish; and seeing that this trade is the means of introducing British capital, and British *nerve*, and therefore British justice, amongst them, they are adding that influence which should be yours, to the anti-colonial views of the committee of the house of commons, and have appointed as their agent, a person called John Arthur Roebuck, with a salary of £1,100 sterling a-year, out of the taxes paid by you to assist in the misrepresentation and in the destruction of the trade by which you live. These are facts and startling facts too. I would earnestly ask you, if you are prepared to permit this important trade to be sacrificed to suit the ignoble purposes of an arrogant French party, who hate you because you are *not* French, and tear you because you are honest!

I would impress upon you the absolute necessity of being active, and of exerting your *personal* influence for the protection of our mutual interests—our object being the same, let our exertions be united, let us take our stand and with firmness demand that our rights be respected.

The executive committee urge you to send forward petitions to the Imperial Parliament, forcibly pointing out the ruin that must inevitably succeed the contemplated alteration in the timber duties, and to accomplish this end they will gladly render you every assistance; but above all they urge you to make known to all around you, the critical position which we are now in, to form associations and to adopt resolutions expressive of your determination, to oppose, physically, if necessary, the designs of a dishonest faction, to impede the advancing prosperity of these provinces.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant,
ADAM FERRIE,
Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

From the Quebec Mercury.
The Times of the 24th November gives the Speech of Lord Gosford on opening the present Session of the Legislature at length, and has a long editorial notice of the state of Canada, in which amongst other topics, the radical scheme of rendering the Legislative council elective, is referred to in the following terms:—

'Such a concession would amount at once to a monopoly of all the powers of legislation by the democracy of the province, depriving the crown, through its local representative and his advisers of all effective check and all substantial authority. This we take for granted will hardly yet be given up.'

The speech is thus spoken of in the concluding paragraph:—

'A discussion upon the detailed subjects of Lord Gosford's speech might not be very interesting to our readers generally. Its tone and spirit are mild in the extreme and even deprecatory of the disapproval of those to whom he addressed it. We heartily wish his Lordship and his colleagues a successful issue to their arduous enterprise. If the gentleness of the speech be met by a corresponding temper on the part of Messrs. Papineau and company, greatly shall we rejoice—and not a little, we frankly admit, will our present hopes of good be exceeded.'

The Morning Herald of the same date, which by some accident we did not receive, with the file of that paper, on Saturday last, also gives some extracts from His Excellency's Speech, and notices it in the commencement of the city article as follows:—

'Its contents have excited much interest here, and if the principle which appears to be involved by the spirit of the speech of the Governor is to be persevered in, some hope yet remains of the future prosperity of the Canadas, which are acknowledged by his Excellency to afford all the capabilities that could be desired in a colony. It is however, not a little curious and important to note, that on the face of the spirit of this lengthy address, an extract from which will be found elsewhere the House of Assembly brought in a bill to award Mr. Roebuck's salary immediately after it was delivered.'

The article quotes private letters from Montreal, in which the Earl of Gosford and Sir George Gipps are spoken of in the same uncourteous terms as they have been in the papers of that city, whilst Sir Charles Grey is more favorably mentioned. The extract concludes:—

'It was further considered a good thing that the commissioners *were* of the *Whig School*, for unless they were blind they must have already been convinced of the oppression under which the British party labours, and the 'clique' could not take advantage of the cry of a Tory Governor as has hitherto been the case.'

The Morning Chronicle also has a notice of the speech, and of Canada affairs, but we have not been able to obtain that paper.

CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING. At a meeting of the Constitutional Association of the Township of Potton, in the County of Stanstead, on the 8th Inst., LEMUEL ORCUTT, Esq. in the Chair, THOS GILMAN, Esq. Secretary.

It was Resolved,
1. That in view of the calamities which at present so becloud our political horizon in consequence of the disorganizing policy pursued by a few ambitious leaders in the Assembly of this province, it becomes the duty of all, to use their influence in support of the present constitution.

2d. That Radicalism, in its nature and tendency, in this province, is totally at variance with Loyalty; and he that has the one can make no pretensions to the other.

3d. That it is a self-evident fact, that the Canadian people of French origin, so far as they are influenced by their leaders, hold all the prejudices, (and with increased force,) against England, and every thing English, which they had at or any time previous to the conquest of Canada, consequently we have nothing to hope from any thing resulting from the extension of the elective principle.

4th. That, finding some among the inhabitants of the Townships embracing Radicalism, is a problem, that cannot be solved in any other way than by supposing them to have mens' persons in admiration because of advantage.

5th. That we consider the withholding of the School money from this Township, by the House of Assembly, (and that after repeated applications through our representatives,) as a political withholding for being Tories.

6th. That Lord Gosford during his short residence in this province has sanctioned the expenditure of public money, which would never have been done, under any former administration, and which has cost the honest yeomanry many thousand pounds.

7th. That it is owing alone to the conquest of Canada by England, and the extension of the Tenures Act to the same, that the Townships are not, at this moment, a howling wilderness; and now to extend the elective principle to the Legislative Council, in the present state of things, would be a wanton waste of the blood of our fathers, that was shed on Abraham's Plains, & that of the brave Wolfe whose unexampled gallantry turned the key that unlocked the treasures of Quebec to the British Arms, and would be a measure unworthy of the dignity of the British Crown.

8th. That we approve of the sentiments expressed, and the measures adopted, by the Constitutional Associations of Quebec and Montreal, and we tender our services and support to carry the same into effect.

9th. That we make choice of LEVI A. COIT, Esq. to represent us in the contemplated convention.

10th. That the proceedings of this Association be published in the Missiskoui Standard.

LEMUEL ORCUTT, Chairman,
THOMAS GILMAN, Sec'y.

To the Editor the Missiskoui Standard.

SIR:—I have waited, with impatience, for some move to be made towards calling a meeting of the Constitutionalists in this county, for the purpose of expressing our sentiments, on the present alarming state of political affairs, in the province, and of appointing delegates to represent us at the approaching congress.

I am pleased to learn, by your last paper, that such a meeting will speedily be called. And, in the prospect, of such an important business, I hope that every true friend to himself—to his King—and to his country, will be selecting in his own mind for delegates, men distinguished for their fidelity, soundness of judgment, firmness, and unflinching attachment to the mother country. Let us be sure to select men, who are loyal both in word and action; and who will stand by their King, through bad report, as well as through good report. The 'schemer,' at this day, professes loyalty, as much as an honest man—away with all such scoundrels, 'our opponents' would gladly insinuate a rotten branch among us. But if the county has once disgraced itself, by elevating such a poltroon as Ephraim Knight, it is hoped that, by this time, most men have sufficiently avowed their principles, so that we may know, in whom to confide; and that all true Constitutionalists will now prove themselves to be, not only in word, but if necessary, in deed, what they profess. I agree with you that we have slept too long—are we awake now? I doubt we are not. Why do we not form a volunteer company, in each County in the Townships, or in each Township, for the purpose of being trained, and ready in case we should be wanted—our good old King commanded 'that the Canadas must not be lost nor given away'—if then we are really what we profess to be, we would rather that our lives should be thrown away, than that the King's command should be—as the Irishman said about whiskey; 'occasion or no occasion, it is well to be provided'—our being prepared may be the means of keeping off trouble.

L.
Missiskoui County, 21st January, 1836.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JAN. 26, 1836.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Executive Committee of the Missiskoui Branch Constitutional Association, are requested to meet, at Frelighsburg, on Saturday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, on business of importance.

A full attendance is requested.

H. N. May, Chairman.

J. Chamberlin, } Secretaries.
J. M. Ferres, }

Gentlemen on the Committee, viz.
Lynd Smith, Albert Barney,
Ralph Taylor, Wm. Pell,
Hiram Moore, John Sawyer,
Alanson Ford, Daniel Westover,
James Taylor, Geo. Rycherd,
Chester Roberts, Prentiss Hitchcock,
E. Crockett, Barnabas Hitchcock,
Daniel Campbell, Galloway Freligh,
Henry Toof, James Botham,
Ben. Reynolds, C. R. Vaughan,
David F. Carpenter, Hiram Corey,
John Ayer, Wm. Davis,
James Lee, Dr. Dikeman,
Simeon Whitman, John Chandler,
Peleg Thomas, T. E. Woodbury,
Shubel Smith, P. H. Moore,
John Krans, Christian Wehr,
John Krans, William Allen,
Stevens Baker, Ammi C. Squiers,
Jonathan Selby, E. F. Hurlbut,
John Gilbert, Elijah Billings,
Wm. Gates, Metcalf Haven,
Levi Stevens, John Pettis,
John Guy, Daniel Jones,
Jacob Ruiter, Peleg Spencer,

What, in the name of wonder will Earl Gosford do next! He has issued a proclamation against the Montreal Rifle corps, a body of men, united by the sacred tie of blood, for the sacred purpose of maintaining the colony to Britain. He says that such meetings and associations are contrary to law. He speak of any thing being contrary to law, and therefore to be suppressed! We have read in ancient books of the d—l condemning sin. He speak of any thing, now a days, being contrary to law! Fie, fie, my Lord, look at the contingency question. Twenty two thousand pounds Earl Gosford has robbed the 'honest yeomanry' in this province of, to pay to apostles of sedition the expense of their missions, to pay revolutionary newspapers for disseminating treason. Such a man speak of the peaceable meetings of a small band of devoted loyalists as contrary to law. Oh ye powers of humbug! how powerful have ye not become, when a British Earl invokes your aid in exhibiting himself as the truckler to an insignificant pack of Frenchmen.

How laughable a thing it is in Lord Gosford to dissolve any body of men in the province on the ground of its formation being contrary to law. Why, (as brother Jonathan says,) The House of Assembly is now sitting contrary to law, because its Speaker was requested to take his seat contrary to law. The Legislative

council, in my Lord's opinion, is assembled contrary to law, for he and the Assembly think that it is illegal to give it a voice in the disposal of the people's money. The Executive council is in his opinion an illegal body, for he thinks it illegal to ask its advice. Perhaps he thinks it, like a loose garment, an article to be slipped off and on at pleasure. And lastly he knows that his own conduct, in robbing the people of this province, has been highly contrary to law. Legislation, to use the words of our blessed Assembly, 'is polluted in its source.'

Let it be granted that the formation of the Rifle corps deceased, was foolish; how much more foolish was it in Lord Gosford to issue a proclamation against it. It was supremely foolish, for the corps can meet, in thousands, under a new name after every new proclamation. Lord Gosford cannot prevent it, until the colony is declared to be under martial law. And, even then, we fear, that the corps, in reliance on its own strength and on the sympathy if not the approval of the rest of the English population, would continue its proceedings, *coute qui coute*.

But, in dissolving the British Rifle corps, why did he not, at the same time, dissolve De Bleury's corps of French Canadians? We leave our insulted and oppressed countrymen to frame a reply for themselves. We warn the timid among the English, if any such there be, that there is a possibility of the existence of a black conspiracy against those of our blood and they should therefore provide for their safety in time; the resolute we would warn to organise speedily, to equip themselves completely, and wait patiently for its development.

We cannot forbear noticing the dry hint of his Excellency, in his reply to the first memorial of the corps, that the country was in peace. If, on the soil of England, the people had been robbed by their rulers and betrayed into the hands of Frenchmen, would the country have been at peace? No!

The address of the committee of the Montreal Association will be found on our first page. It is a calm, temperate document, eloquently and accurately detailing the position of the constitutional party here, and reiterating our demands for a redress of grievances. The English are now fairly roused, and they never will be satisfied until those grievances are redressed. The manly tone of the address is well warranted by the conviction, that its demands will be insisted on by the entire population of English blood. It is a Bill of Rights which thousands of Englishmen are resolved to maintain.

We, with pleasure, give a place to the proceedings of the Potton Association. We cannot but admire the happy introduction of the word 'honest' in the 6th resolution as a contrast to the epithet applicable to Lord Gosford.

The eighth resolution speaks forcibly and triumphantly against the slander of the traitor, who denounced the people of the Townships, as 'having abandoned the land of their birth, and being ready to sell that of their adoption FOR DOLLARS.'

The Associations are now fairly in the field, what shall they do? The sons of the Forest are proving, by their taking the lead in naming delegates, that they neither will sell their beloved country for DOLLARS, nor will they submit that it be 'lost' to the British crown, nor 'given away' to a gang of Frenchmen. *Pro aris et focis*, 'for our God and our fireside,' is our motto; who among us would not struggle!

Will some of our Montreal friends inform us if the proclamation bore the words 'God save the King?' we suspect that those words would be highly offensive to the French demagogues, and therefore it would be contrary to the truckling inclination of the Inquisitor-in-chief to use them.

We observe, with pleasure, that the letters of 'Camillus' are to be republished in a pamphlet form. The price of a copy is to be only half-a-dollar, and the profits, if any, are to be expended in circulating the pamphlet at home and in the colony.

The sympathy, in our favor, is increasing strongly in U. C., as will be seen from the St. Catharines Journal, a radical paper.

A collection will be made at the Trinity church St. Armand East on Sunday next, in aid of the sufferers by the late fire at New York. The people of this Province owe a debt of gratitude to the New Yorkers, for aid sent us during the awful

year of the cholera, which they have now an opportunity in some measure to discharge.

It will be seen by a notice from the Post Master of this Village, that the Deputy Post Master General, has established an additional Mail between this place and Phillipsburg, by which arrangement our papers and letters will be regularly transmitted and received, twice a week, from Montreal. We are happy to bear witness to the prompt manner in which Mr. Stayner has removed the delays heretofore complained of.—If our correspondents and exchanges at Montreal, will deposit their packages in the Post Office, Monday and Thursday Evenings, previous to the closing of the Mail, we shall receive them on Wednesday and Saturday; whereas, by the former arrangement, the Monday's, as well as Thursday's Herald, did not come to hand until the following week.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA. } GOSFORD.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Archibald Earl of Gosford, Baron Worthingham of Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in pursuance of certain Notices that have recently appeared, with an engraving of the Royal Arms, in some of the Newspapers of this Province, divers of his Majesty's subjects in the City of Montreal have formed themselves into an Association under the denomination of the *British Rifle Corps*, and passed thereat and published certain Resolutions for the avowed purpose of organizing and training, as a Rifle Corps, a body of men in the city of Montreal; And whereas all such proceedings have taken place without the authority or permission of the Executive Power, and are illegal and at variance with the acknowledged principles of the constitution; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council of this province, to issue this Proclamation, declaring all such proceedings to be unconstitutional and illegal, and solemnly warning all his Majesty's Liege Subjects in this province, to abstain from taking any part therein, and against entering into any such unauthorized combinations, whereby they may draw upon themselves the penalties consequent upon their violation of the Laws and upon the crimes which may result from a disturbance of the peace of this portion of his Majesty's dominions. And I do hereby call upon and strictly command all Magistrates and Officers charged with the conservation of the peace, that they do effectually repress all such illegal and dangerous proceedings, and all attempts at outrages and breaches of the peace within their respective jurisdictions; and I do call upon and command all the Liege Subjects of his Majesty, of every rank and condition, that they be actively aiding and assisting to all Magistrates and Officers charged with the conservation of the peace, in the performance of the duties hereby required of and enjoined upon them.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, the fifteenth day of January, One Thousand Eight hundred and Thirty-six, and in the Year of his Majesty's Reign.

By his Excellency's command,
D. DALY,
Secretary of the province.

The above Proclamation was replied to by the Rifle corps, as follows.

Whereas your Excellency having thought fit, 'by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council,' to suppress by proclamation an Association in Montreal under the denomination of the *British Rifle Corps*—we, the late Committee thereof, consequently beg to inform your Excellency, that, immediately on such proclamation having become known, a spontaneous dissolution of the Corps was effected.

Wherefore, it is hoped that your Excellency, and such of his Majesty's Executive Council as advised your Excellency in the adoption of such a measure, will duly appreciate the very tolerating and peaceable disposition of the large number of which this Corps was composed.

That your Excellency has misconstrued the avowed determination of the *British Rifle Corps* to support and assist in maintaining the constitution and British interests in this province into acts subversive thereof, and that your Excellency listened to the advice and consent of only such of his Majesty's Executive Council as are avowedly hostile to every British interest in the province, are suppositions which the line of policy, your Excellency has adopted towards the *British Rifle Corps*, and the Gallies in your Excellency's proclamation have rendered indubitable.

In conclusion, as Committee men of the *British Rifle Corps*, we must express to your Excellency our regret that the day has arrived when, in a Colony, conquered by British arms, a body of loyal subjects has been treated as traitors, by a British Governor, for no other crime than that of rousing themselves to protect their persons and property, and to assist in main-

taining the rights and privileges granted to them by the Constitution.

F. C. T. ARNOLD, M. D.
F. HUNTER,
R. M'KAY.

On the 14th inst. Sir John Colborne opened the Parliament of U. C. by a speech from which we extract the following passage.

The inquiries which the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty have been authorised to make respecting the Crown Revenue; the constitution of the Legislature; the Clergy Reserves and other affairs, admitting of adjustment, with less difficulty, will, I trust, accelerate the final and satisfactory decision of any questions that have been raised on those points.

The peculiar position of Lower Canada, and the similar constitution under which the institutions of both colonies are secured, do not allow the dissensions in that province to be regarded by you with indifference, nor indeed without deep regret, anxiety and apprehension; the injurious effects of their influence have already been experienced;—they have tended, apparently to discourage Emigration, and the transfer of capital to this country; and have acted disadvantageously in respect to the terms on which the large loan authorised by the Legislature, was recently negotiated in England.

But whatever measures may be adopted in consequence of the inquiry of the Commissioners, or whatever alteration may be proposed to remedy the evils to which I have adverted, you may rest assured, that the constitution of these provinces will be firmly upheld.—

WELL DONE, MEN OF GORE.

We 'cheerfully' extract the following intelligence from yesterday's Gazette:—The small band of Radicals in the Gore District, who proposed addressing Lord Gosford, in commendation of his concessions to the revolutionary faction in this province, deserve the especial thanks of the Constitutionalists in Lower Canada, since to their officiousness we are probably indebted for the requisition for a public meeting, given below. The inhabitants of that loyal district will doubtless turn out in great numbers on the 25th.

To the Sheriff of the District of Gore.

We, the undersigned, freeholders, householders, and other inhabitants of the said district, do request you to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants thereof, at your earliest convenience, in order to afford them an opportunity of testifying their unaltered attachment to their beloved Monarch, and the constitution under which they live; their solemn determination to preserve inviolate the connexion between this province and Great Britain; to express their sincere sympathy for their suffering fellow subjects in the Lower Province, as also to assure them of their firm resolution to co-operate with them in every loyal and constitutional exertion, to strengthen and maintain the British influence in both the Provinces of Canada.

Here follow 90 names.

In conformity with the above requisition, I do hereby convene a meeting of the district, to be holden at the Court House, in Hamilton, on Monday, January 25th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes specified; and I do further authorise the insertion of the requisition in the newspapers of the District, up to the period of the meeting.

W. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, M. D.

In the Townships of Hinchinbrook and Godmanchester and other English portions of the county of Beauharnois, a Rifle Corps has been formed. These settlements contain 1,500 militiamen of British and Irish origin, who, as every man has already a rifle of his own and lots of dry powder, will not be dependent on Frenchified rulers for arms and ammunition. The fiery cross gradually sets the land on fire, and shall not be extinguished, till it has reduced Mr. Papineau's political fabric to ashes.

—Montreal Herald.

The new Lieutenant Governor of U. C., Sir Francis B. Head, and Mr. Henry Head, have arrived by the United States.

A deputation, of Mr. Walker, Mr. Penn and Mr. James Holmes, set out yesterday for Quebec, to concert some plan of action with the Constitutional Association of that city.

POST OFFICE,

Frelighsburg, 25th Jan. 1836

THE Deputy Post Master General having established an additional Mail between this Office and Phillipsburg, the mail from Montreal will arrive at this office Wednesday and Saturday mornings, instead of Tuesdays, as heretofore.—Persons wishing to send letters by mail, and receive answers to and from Montreal, the same week, will observe the following arrangements:—The mail for Montreal will be made up Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M., until further notice. All letters and packages delivered after that hour, will remain unmailed until the next mail.

J. CHAMBERLIN,
Post Master.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE COOK, Esquire, of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executors, and all to whom the said Estate may be indebted, to present their claims to her for liquidation.

JANE COOK,
JACOB COOK, } Executors.
RALPH TAYLOR, }

St. Armand, October 27, 1835.

NOTICE & PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to Abraham LeGrange of St. Armand, will readily believe that he has been sufficiently lenient to them;—has not been oppressive, but now demands a settlement of all Notes and Book Accounts.—If this notice is disregarded, they will find their accounts in the hands of a Bailiff for Collection.

ABRAHAM LEGRANGE.
St. Armand, Nov. 29th, 1835. 34—tf.

STORE, ASHERY, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,
& DWELLING HOUSES TO LET,

In whole or in parts.

THE premises being those occupied by the late George Cook Esq. Merchant, and forming for a country Merchant, one of the best situations in the Province.

They stand within two miles of the line, on the public road leading North from Franklin in Vermont to Montreal, and on that leading East from Missiskoui Bay to Frelighsburg, and within 55 miles of Montreal.

The houses are in most excellent order and a beautiful garden is attached.

Such an opening seldom occurs and deserves the attention of a man of enterprise.—For particulars apply to

JANE COOK.
Cookville, St. Armand, }
29th November, 1835. 34—tf.

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE

FOUNDRY.

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the Printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT

BURLINGTON, Vt. 1835

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States.

Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.

BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt. }
January 12 1836. }

BOOKS AND BOOK

BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c.

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Binding and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.

JAMES RUSSELL.
St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—ly

THE subscriber will pay seven pence half

penny, in money, for good house ashes.

St. Armand, Dec. 22, 1835. J. J. HAWK. 37—8w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late David Toof of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, Executors, for payment, on or before the first day of January next.

REBECCA TOOF,
EBENEZER M. TOOF, } Executors.
St. Armand, Dec. 15, 1835.

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by

W. W. SMITH.
Missiskoui Bay. 26 tf.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for PORK, BUTTER, WHEAT and OATS.

H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, Dec. 15th 1835. 26—tf.

FOR SALE.

WHAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the county; nor one, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

ALSO,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and

PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS,

in Brome and other Eastern Townships; very cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post-Master, at Brome.

Brome, May 1st, 1835. JACOB COOK. 4

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINETWORK,

CHAIR-MAKING and PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.
Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.

POETRY.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

BY MRS. OPIE.

For the Christian Keepsake for 1836.

Hail! youthful Princess, to thy graceful brow,
On which one day the diadem may shine;
While round thy Queen thy kneeling subjects bow,
And all the pomp of earthly sway is thine!—
What dread pre-eminence! what dangerous power!
Yet He who gave them, means of safety gives,
If thou canst lift thy heart in danger's hour
To Him who died for us, and Him who lives.
Oh! may'st thou wish, by His own influence taught,
To bring all nations to His blest control,
And lend thy aid, with Christian ardour fraught,
To speed the book of books from pole to pole.
To cheer the Saviour's heralds on their way,
Whether they plant the Cross on India's sand,
Or bid the Star of Bethlehem shed its ray,
On souls enlightened in our native land!
Labours of love, for royal favour meet!
And it right the speaking face I read,
One sufferer's blessing were to thee more sweet
Than courtly incense, or than flattery's meed.
Then, if such deeds make worldly splendour dim,
From thy fall heart ere thou thy pillow press,
Oh! may thanksgiving's strain ascend to Him,
Who, with the will, bestowed the power to bless.

TO A FRIEND.

Who envied the Author's perpetual high spirits.

Oh! do not suppose that my hours
Are always unclouded and gay;
Or that thorns ne'er mix with the flowers
That fortune has strewn in my way:
When seen by the cold and unfeeling,
We smile through the sorrows we feel;
But smiles are deceitful—concealing
The wounds which they never can heal.

Our moments of mirth may be many,
And hope half our sorrows beguile,
But, believe me, there cannot be any
Whose features bear over a smile.
The heart may be sad and repining,
Though cheerfulness brightens the scene;
As a goblet with gems may be shining,
Though bitter the potion within.

A glittering volume may cover
A story of sorrow and woe;
And night's gayest meteors may hover,
Where dangers lie lurking below;
Thus oft in the sunshine of gladness
The cheek and the eye may be dressed,
Whilst the clouds of dejection and sadness
In secret overshadow the breast.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF LOWER CANADA.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

SATURDAY, 9th Jan., 1836

Mr. Guzy reported the St. Francis Jurisdiction bill; committed for Saturday next.
A message was received from the council, agreeing to, 1st.—The protestant Christians relief bill. 2nd.—Methodist protestants bill. 3rd.—Bill to repeal the act relating to rafter and scows passing Chateauguay, without any amendment. 4th.—Bill for preserving the grass growing on beaches, and 5th.—bill to amend the act relating to elections—the two latter with amendments.

Mr. Child presented a petition of Silas Horton Dickerson, of Stanstead, praying the House to resume the consideration of the complaints and allegations touching the conduct of Mr. Justice Fletcher, set forth in his petition presented to the House in January; referred to the standing committee of grievances, and to be printed.

On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, the copy of Lord Aylmer's despatch to the Earl of Aberdeen transmitting the address of the House to the King, on the state of the Province, and dated 18th March 1835, was referred to a special committee, and 200 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Besserer, the amendments to the bill to amend the act relating to Elections, were committed for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Tache, the council's amendments to the bill for preserving the grass growing on beaches, were committed for Tuesday next.

The bill to appoint commissioners to treat with Upper Canada, was read the second time and referred.

The order of the day for the house in committee on the relating to grants of lands to Militiamen who served during the last war, was postponed till Friday next.

The house made some progress in committee on the Judicature bill; to sit again on Monday next.

MONDAY 11th Jan.

Mr. Guzy reported the following answer to the address of the 7th instant:—

Gentlemen,—I request you to inform the house of assembly in answer to this address, that copies of all the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Justice Vallieres de St. Real and the local Government, and between the latter and the colonial department, on the subject of his complaint against certain of the Magistrates at Three Rivers, shall be laid before the house as soon as the same can be prepared.

It does not appear from the records of the civil secretary's office, nor from the documents, which will be furnished, that any distinct application was made by Mr. Justice Vallieres de St. Real for the assistance of the Law officers of the crown, nor that any appeal was addressed by him to his Majesty's secretary of State for the colonies, beyond what is contained in his letter of the 6th of August, 1834.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec. 11 January 1836.

On motion of Mr. De Bleury, a message was ordered to the Council, for leave to the Hon. Messrs. Moffat and McGill, to be examined before a committee, on the subject of the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The St. Charles Free Bridge bill was

passed, upon a division, Yeas, Messrs. Amiot, Barty, Bedard, Berthelot, Bertrand, Blanchard, Blachet, Bouffard, Bureau, Aaron, Chenier, De Bleury, Deligny, De Tomancour, Fortin, Fraser, Girouard, Huot, Lafontaine, Larue, Letourneau, Marquis, O'Callaghan, Perrault, Simon, Trudel, Vanfelson, (27)—Nays, Messrs. Archambault, Blackburn, Baker, Couc, Child, Clapham, Deblais, Grannis, Gûgy, Jobin, Kimber, LaBoutellier, Leslie, Melleur, Moore, Morin, Mousseau, Noel, Power, Scott, Tache, A. C. Taschereau, J. C. Taschereau, Thibaudau, Wells and Wood, (26).

Mr. Morin presented a petition of the inhabitants and freeholders of the Township of Brandon, complaining of being unable to obtain titles to lands on which they have been settled for a great number of years; referred to the Standing Committee on Lands.

The bill for the further and permanent encouragement of Education, was read the second time, and referred.

The Judicature bill was passed in Committee; to be reported to-morrow.

The House went into committee on the first Report of the Standing Committee of Education and Schools, and after some time spent thereon, the committee rose for want of a quorum.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

SIR,—A great deal has been said and written, but not more than the importance of the subject demands, upon the violation of our rights, as exercised by the government-in-Chief, in taking from the public treasury a sum of twenty-two thousand pounds without sanction of law. I would ask if the Lord Gosford, as the head of the executive government, is not the guardian of the laws? And if so, can he be permitted, according to the principles of the constitution, to set up his will and pleasure to carry on such measures as tend to the ruin and overturning of the state.

I maintain that his lordship is as much responsible to the law as is the meanest of our citizens, and if he has contravened the law, of which fact there is but one opinion among the British and Irish population, the excuse that he acted under instructions from the King's Minister, or from a sense of 'expediency' (away with the word) on his part, cannot avail him. Having acted contrary to law, he is amenable to law, and so is the Minister who by an act of power has innovated upon the political and public laws of this realm.

I have been informed that one of the royal commissioners has openly said, that in his opinion should the British and Irish population go to parliament with the 'contingency question,' they will receive little countenance from the commons. Be it so. If the sinews of that once noble fabric, the constitution, are powerless, and the majesty of the law cannot be vindicated, so much the worse for us and our cause; but let us not be intimidated or cajoled into a base submission by those who would destroy our liberties. The pages of the history of the land of our forefathers prove that the law cannot long be infringed, and I say, Sir, that many a bold baron has lost his head for a lesser violation of the law than that committed by Earl Gosford.

LYCURGUS.

Dec. 29, 1835.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gaz.

SIR,—It is not without surprise that I lately heard that the position laid down by me in one of my letters, that the contingencies of either House of Parliament were provided for by the three branches of the Legislature, and in no instance could be taken from the treasury without their united consent, had been controverted, and controverted by one of the royal commissioners. I do not mean to assert that public rumour is correct in attributing to this high functionary such a doctrine; but it is evident, that whether he ever did hazard the anti-constitutional opinion which is attributed to him, or not, the effect on the public is the same, his name, is invoked as authority, and the public, I believe, generally conceive that such are his sentiments on the subject. It becomes necessary, therefore, to touch upon this subject again, and I hope to make it clear that the pretence of the Assembly to the right of expending any sum whatever without the concurrence of the other branches, is an unauthorised assumption of power on their part.

So guarded have the Framers of the constitution been on this subject, so jealous have they shown themselves, that no discussion can take place touching the vote of any sum, without the previous adoption of various forms. The first of three—and it is important to observe it—is the demand of the Crown for the amount to be expended; this is the first check. The King, to whom is entrusted, by law, the expenditure of public monies, is supposed to be alone conversant with the wants of the country. This rule, therefore, is an admirable restraint on the lavish expenditure, by the commons, who hold the purse strings.

Mr. Hatsell, in treating of this subject states that as soon as any petition of this nature (the grant of monies) is offered to the house, it is necessary that the chancellor of the Exchequer, or some other officer of the crown, should inform the house that his Majesty recommends the same to the consideration of the house; and the house, he adds, having conducted their proceedings rather according to the spirit of this order, than the words, have required

ed the King's recommendation, not only in petitions from private persons, but in other cases, for public money not coming by estimate from the Crown. Here, then, are set forth three different ways, all arriving at the same end. Either the King recommends by message, or the chancellor of his Exchequer gives his Majesty's premission to the house to proceed, or it comes by estimate from the Crown. It is this latter course which is adopted invariably with respect to the contingencies of Parliament; they form a regular item in the annual demand made by the crown in England, in the estimate of the expenditure for the year; so in this Province, in the annual estimate, has regularly been included, since the year 1817, an item of the probable expense of the Legislature, for the present year. This plan has not been departed from in any instance. That the principle has been recognized as a correct one, is uncontestedly proved, by the passing of an act, in the 57th year of Geo. III., granting to his Majesty the amount required by the Legislature for contingencies, over and above the sum provided by law.

It is to say, that the contingencies of Parliament are exceptions to the general rule laid down by Hatsell. If they were so, then would liberty in England be but a name. Is any proof required of the truth of this assertion?—This colony affords ample confirmation of the fact. Have we not seen agents rewarded, members paid, and even newspapers supported, both here and in Upper Canada, from these funds?

Those who support the payment of the contingencies as correct, assume as fact, that the Crown always grants money on the vote of the house of commons. The case of Colonel Palmer is a contradiction to this assertion. Colonel Palmer's claim having been rejected by the Lords, was brought forward again, in a subsequent session, and the commons were induced to pray his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to advance to him the sum claimed, on their promise to make good the same. His Royal Highness rejected the prayer of this petition, intimating that he would 'cheerfully' comply with the desire of his faithful commons as soon as Parliament should vote any relief to Colonel Palmer.

What a contrast is this to the proceedings in our Legislature! Here, money which has not been asked by the head of the government, has been granted; here, not only money which has not been asked for, has been granted, but money against the payment of which a solemn protest has been entered into by one co-equal branch, has been given. No notice has been taken of that protest,—no opportunity of arguing their objections to its payment has been afforded to them. A Government without advisers, irresponsible,—regardless of every principle except that of pandering to the hungry cravings of a few political vampires,—has thought fit, with inconsiderate and impudent haste, to grant, 'cheerfully' to grant, all that was asked!

It will be long before this 'untoward' act shall cease to be felt; it will be long before this afflictive wound shall be cicatrised. In the mean time, happy it is for us, however, that the broad shield of the Constitution is shelter enough for us, until the consequences of this infringement shall fall, as fall they will, on the abettors of the deed.

But, why should we go to the Imperial Parliament for proof that the granting of the contingencies here is illegal?—What is it to us, if the commons of England have the power,—preposterous assertion!—of expending what sum they please, and for any purpose they may think proper, whether that purpose be lawful or unlawful,—whether it be for rewarding a favorite, or supplying themselves with firewood or candles,—whether lavished on an ambassador, or taken to levy war upon the King?—it is enough for us to know, that if legal at home, it is ILLEGAL here. The very power which has breathed life into our Legislature, has thought fit to restrain it on this point. The 47th section of the Constitutional act is clear on this subject as words can make it. It is in the form of a proviso, and is as follows:—

'Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the nett produce of all the duties which shall be so imposed, shall, at all times hereafter, be applied to and for the uses of each of the said Provinces respectively, and in such manner ONLY as shall be directed by any law or laws which may be made by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by and with the advice and consent of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY of such province.'

Has this solemn pledge, let me ask, been redeemed?

ANALO-CANADIAN.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber particularly requests all persons indebted to him to make payment, previous to the 10th January next. GRAIN and PINE SAW LOGS will be received in payment.

G. FRELIGH.

Bedford, 5th Dec. 1835.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

TO be sold, a Saw Mill, near Cookville, in excellent repair, with twenty five acres of land attached, if required. Apply to MRS. JANE COOK, Cookville, St. Armand, 26th Dec. 1835. 38f

CEDAR RAILS.

WANTED 2000 Cedar Rails, to be delivered upon the West end of Lot No. 9 7th range, Dauphin. Also, 50 Cedar POSTS, to be delivered upon the premises of the undersigned in the village of Frelighsburg. J. CHAMBERLIN.

ST. ALBANS, VT. DEC. 1835

C. H. HUNTINGTON, respectfully informs his friends and the public in the County of Missisquoi and vicinity, that he has removed from the village of Frelighsburg to St. Albans, Vt. That he is carrying on the CLOCK MAKING & WATCH REPAIRING business, at the shop opposite the Court House, formerly kept by Messrs. I. Randell & Co., recently by Isaac Randell, where he has a general assortment of goods in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz:—

Silver table, tea, desert, salt, mustard and cream spoons, sugar toings, silver spectacles, silver thimbles, with and without steel tops, silver pencils, tooth picks, looking, &c. Plated table & tea spoons, and sugar toings, Gold finger rings, gold watch keys & seals, gilt & plated, do. plated & gilt watch-guards, gold, plated & gilt breast pins, Pocket & pen knives, scissors, razors, hones, & straps; plated, gilt and steel coat clasps, and rings, steel and ribbon watch chains, goggles, steel spectacles, with convex and concave glasses, steel pens & hair pins, shell, horn & ivory combs, Ladies' hand bags & purses; snuff boxes, steel busks, pocket-books & wallets; cloth, hair, tooth & shaving brushes, black lead pencils, tea bells, watch & key rings, ivory teething rings and stilettoes, water paints; court plaster, &c. &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap.

Any articles called for in the above line, which Mr. H. has not on hand; he will furnish to order at short notice.

Eight-day Brass Clocks, manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Particular attention will be paid to watch repairing. All orders punctually attended to.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clock Making business, an active LAD, about fifteen years of age, from a respectable family, who can come well recommended.

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.

The Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public that he is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well adapted to the season.

Groceries consisting of

Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas, of an excellent quality, and very low; Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.; Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish; Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.; Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDUCED prices, for cash, or a short approved Credit.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes, Lumber, Fur, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month. PHILIP H. MOORE, Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835. 33—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, having been duly appointed Tutrix, and Subtutor to the Minor Children of the late John A. Rhodes, Esq., in his life time of St. Armand, request all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present them duly attested, to W. W. Smith, (at his Store, Missisquoi Bay,) on or before the first day of January next; and that all who are indebted to the said Estate do pay the amount of such debts on or before the above named day.

LUCY MATTOCKS.

Widow of the late

JOHN A. RHODES, Tutrix,

W. W. SMITH, Subtutor.

N. B. It is particularly requested that the accounts may be presented on Tuesdays & Thursdays. W. W. S., Sub. St. Armand, Nov. 16, 1835. 33—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for GREEN HIDES.

I. & A. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, October 27, 1835.



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the Company will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company, Montreal, August 1, 1835. 19—tf

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. 16—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

In all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Phillipsburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation. Having just returned from visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed by none.

DANIEL FORD.

June 23 1835 11—t

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICUS

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILLS

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

An easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supercedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, whereto the medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Newryville; W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg; Dr. Otter, Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Fox, Brant; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-ride, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 4 ly

PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Medals offered accordingly, 1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Cetacea of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:— 1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be commended, to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author.

This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR, Recording Secretary.

Oct. 15, 1835.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers, 20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes, and in payment to American writers.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE,

Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States.—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer, of May 18th 1835.]

The Saturday Courier is sent in exchange editors who will do us the favour of inserting this advertisement.